

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	120 Luvale	120 Luvale	120 Luvale
120	01 p	15 m	56 a-long
120	02 b-prenasalized	16 n	57 u ⁰³
120	03 t	17 n-palatal	58 u-long
120	04 d-prenasalized	18 eng	59 o ⁰³
120	05 k	19 l-flap ⁰⁴	[o-open] ⁶⁰
120	06 g-prenasalized	20 h	60 o-long
120	07 t/s-hacek		61 yod
120	08 d/z-hacek-prenasalized		62 w ⁰⁵
120	09 f ⁰¹	51 i ⁰³	
120	10 v-approximant ⁰²	52 i-long	
120	11 s	53 e ⁰³	81 high
120	12 z	[epsilon] ⁶⁰	82 higher-mid
120	13 s-hacek	54 e-long	83 lower-mid
120	14 z-hacek	55 a ⁰³	84 low
120	\$a Luvale \$A Lwena \$d Bantu \$e NE Angola \$f 90,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Jim Lorentz (review) \$g John Crothers (editor)		
120	\$a Horton, A. E. \$b 1949 \$c A Grammar of Luvale \$g Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press		
120	\$a LONG VOWELS \$A Phonemic long vowels contrast with short vowels. (p.2, 3) Additionally, long vowels may arise through coalescence of short vowels. (p.3) Coalescence of vowels is a pervasive feature. (p.3-5) The low central vowel /a/ 1) combines with a following /i/ or /e/ to become [e-long] 2) combines with a following /u/ or /o/ to become [o-long]. (p.3) Additionally, sequences of identical vowels are coalesced rather than being separately articulated. (p.3)		
120	\$a MORPHOPHONEMICS \$A Under certain morphophonemic conditions (p.5-6) high vowels /u/ and /i/ are realized as homorganic glides [w] and [yod] before non-identical vowels. Additionally, /o/ is realized as [w] before unrounded vowels (see examples p.5-6), and "in rapid speech" /e/ may become [yod] (probably only before non-front vowels).		
120	\$a MORPHOPHONEMICS \$A Automatic morphophonemic alternation occurs which replaces dentals (/t, d-prenasalized, s, z, n/) with palatoalveolars (/t/s-hacek, d/z-hacek-prenasalized, s-hacek, z-hacek/) and, for /n/, /n-palatal/ before a high, front vowel or glide or, "to a lesser extent, before a following 'e' where words coalesce in fluent speech." But the palatals also occur before non-front vowels. (p.9-10)		
120	\$a MORPHOPHONEMICS \$A /h/ and /p/ alternate morphophonemically. (p.8)		
120	\$a SHORT VOWELS \$A "The length of a [short] vowel naturally varies somewhat according to its prominence in a word. The stressed vowel is always more prominent than the unstressed, and a medial vowel is more prominent than a final vowel.... [The] extreme shortness of final vowels even to the point of devocalization often makes it difficult to determine whether a final vowel is /e/ or /i/, /o/ or /u/.... [But] final vowels, though often very short...are never neutral; i.e.... 'schwa.'" (p.2, 3)		
120	\$a STRESS \$A Stress tends to be penultimate. This is true of the majority of nouns. Monosyllabic nouns stress the prefix. There are some exceptions among polysyllables. Verbs generally stress the penult of the STEM. However, forms with monosyllabic stems frequently stress a prefix or suffix, if penult. Certain enclitics, suffixes, and coalesced pronouns draw stress to the penult of the WORD. Also, disyllabic verb stems beginning with vowels shift stress to the penult of the word before certain suffixes. Horton finds no general rule for stress in compounds and reduplicated forms. (p.10-14)		
120	\$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(G)V(:) \$A see p.3, 8		

- 120 \$a TONE \$A domain of tone: syllable \$A Regarding tone "we must confess the limitations of our present information. For years the writer has been marking words according to the theory of a two-tone system: high and low. It is now evident that semantic [i.e. lexical] tones in Luvalé are at least four: high, mid-high, mid-low, and low." (p.15) Horton actually gives no examples of four-way contrast in tone. Probably a two-way contrast is sufficient at a morphophonemic level; possibly also at a classical phonemic level. [JHC] In addition to lexical tone, there is "grammatical tone [which] characterizes the various tenses of the verb, and distinguishes the relative clause.... Grammatical tone is affected by the semantic tone of the uninflected stems." (p.16)
- 120 \$a VOWEL HARMONY \$A "Harmonizing of vowels is seen in the choice of the suffixes used for the applied form, remote past, and causative forms of the verb; and to a lesser extent in the choice of the passive and persistive suffixes: (a) In the former three, the primary vowels /a/, /i/, and /u/ attract the suffix-vowel [i], whereas the secondary vowels /o/ and /e/ attract the suffix-vowel [e]... (b) This harmonizing is not always so apparent in the passive and persistive." (p.6)
- 120 01 \$A /f/ occurs only before a rounded vowel or glide. In "at least two cases" it occurs before /o/; otherwise it occurs before /u/ or /w/.
- 120 02 \$A "/v-approximant/ is a true [labiodental]...but much softer. It is indeed so much softer as to have given rise to controversy among Europeans as to whether...it is really 'v' or 'w'.... Actually it is a soft 'v' sound, not bilabial, but so weak as often to be absorbed.... On the other hand, 'v' before 'n' or 'w' in a stressed syllable is more distinctly pronounced." (p.7)
- 120 03 \$A "/i/ is slightly lower than...cardinal 1, .../u/ is fairly close to cardinal 8, .../e/...is nearly...cardinal 2, ...[epsilon] is slightly above cardinal 3, .../o/ is slightly below cardinal 7, ...[o-open] is around cardinal 6, .../a/...is slightly forward of the [a] as in 'father.'" (p.1-2)
- 120 04 \$A "/l-flap/ is somewhat similar to the English liquid sound, but has a slightly flapped effect, the tongue dropping quickly from the point of articulation, resulting in a slightly harder sound than in English. /l-flap/ is more distinctly flapped ('harder') before the vowel /i/ than before other vowels." (p.8) /l-flap/ has a special pronunciation in one form, the adjective "very small." This sound "is made by the tongue oscillating rapidly from side to side between the lips, which are rounded to form 'u,' ...with a high tone." (p.9)
- 120 05 \$A "/w/...is often so weak as to be nearly imperceptible, particularly before /o/." /w/ has also been deleted before /u/ in some forms. (p.8)
- 120 60 \$A Higher-mid vowels /e/ and /o/ become lower-mid before prenasalized stops and affricates, or /n-palatal/. (p.1, 2) Additionally, "monosyllabic nouns and ideophones also have [o-open]." (p.2)